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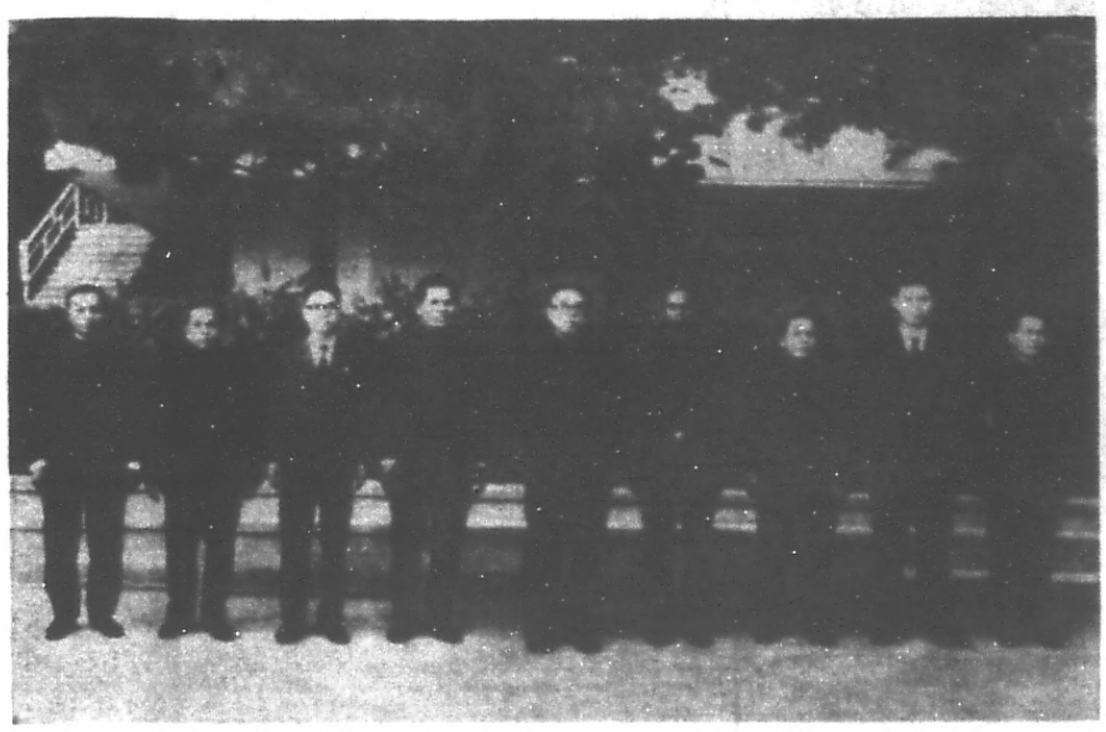
The People's Korea

No. 815 EVERY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 27, 1976



President Kim Il Sung received on October 8 the government economic delegation of Democratic Cambodia.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Benin

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 9 received the government agricultural delegation of the People's Republic of Benin.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Akpo Philippe, Minister of Rural Development and Cooperative Action of the People's Republic of Benin.

Also on hand was So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Cambodia

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, on October 8 received the government economic delegation of Democratic Cambodia.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by May Prang, President of the Committee of Communications of Democratic Cambodia.

Comrade Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned Chong Song Nam were present there.

Also present was Sim Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Cambodia to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

GDR

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the DPRK, received on October 5 the military delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade General Heinz Hoffmann, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Minister of National Defence of the GDR.

On hand was Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Franz Everhartz, GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country, was present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Peru

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received on October 1 Genaro Carnero Checa, Secretary General of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship and Chairman of the Latin American Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People.

Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Gwan Sop.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met the guest and had a conversation with him in a warm and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Greets Chairman HUA KUO-FENG

PYONGYANG, Oct. 24 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng upon his election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The message reads:

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

I am convinced that the fraternal Chinese people, united firm around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by you and upholding the cause left unfinished by Comrade Mao Tsetung, will strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and give full play to the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and thereby achieve still greater success in the struggle to build their country into a powerful socialist state, liberate Taiwan and unify the whole of China.

The friendship between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China is a militant friendship between the class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and an everlasting friendship sealed in blood through a protracted struggle against imperialism.

Believing that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Parties, Governments and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, too, in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, I sincerely wish you new success in your responsible work.

50th Birthday of Down-With-Imperialism Union Feted in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Oct. 16 (KCNA)—A grand central report meeting was held at the February 8 House of Culture on October 16 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) organized and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall against the background of the banner of the Party was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Seen on the background of the platform was a model of the sublime peak of Mt. Paekdu-san, symbolic of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party which began to take shape with the formation of the DIU and were firmly established in the flames of the rigorous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Hanging there were the figures "1926-1976" denoting the proud half a century long history of the Korean communist movement which started with the formation of the DIU.

Seen in the meeting hall were the slogans "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and a streamer reading "May the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

The meeting hall was packed with anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, functionaries of the Party and power bodies, economic organs, working people's organisations, men of science, education, culture, public health, art and the press, working people in the city and soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

The delegation of Korean journalists from Japan headed by Pak Dong Chun, Chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, now on a visit to the homeland, was also present at the meeting.

Invited to the meeting were foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop, O Beak Ryong, Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, Han Ik Su, Li Yong Mu, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Li Jong Ok, Kim Hwan, Yun Gi Bok and Hwang Jang Yop; and Chon Chang Chol, General Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and responsible functionaries of the working people's organisations, Pyongyang Municipal Party and power bodies, chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

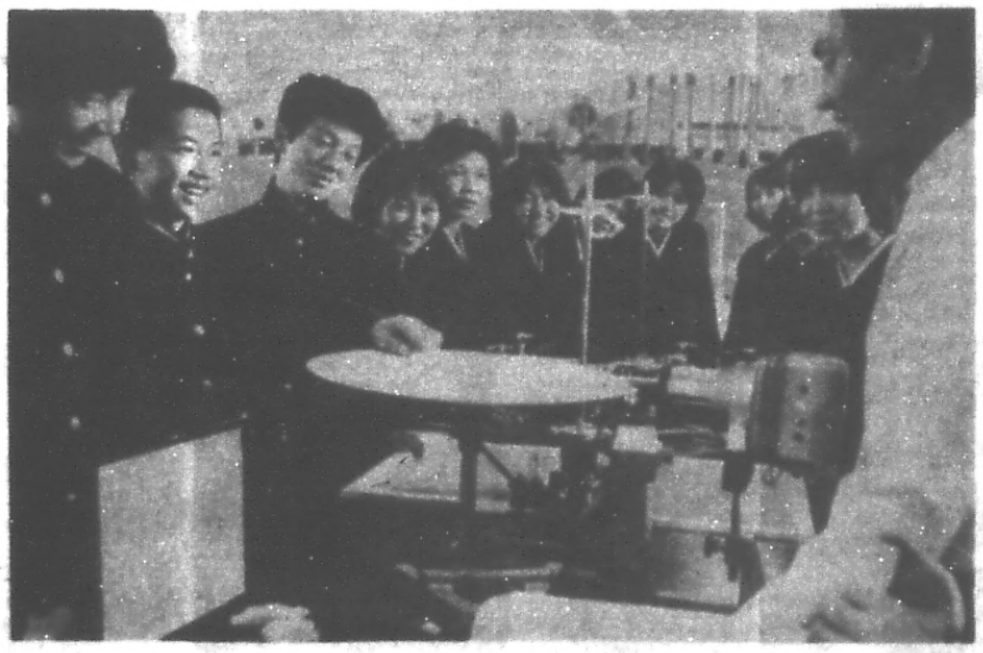
Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, made a report at the meeting. (See page 2)

When he concluded his report by shouting "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people!" the entire attendants rose to their feet and burst into loud shout of "*manse!*" (hurrah) which shook the meeting hall, expressing their infinite adoration and ardent loyalty to the respected and beloved leader.

The attendants hardened their determination to carry the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader to completion generation after generation by holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, in high esteem with loyalty and vigorously pushing ahead with the dyeing of the whole society in the Juche idea under the rays of the guidance of the Central Committee of the glorious Party.

Meanwhile, report meetings marking the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union were held in all provincial seats (municipality directly under central authority), cities (districts) and county seats, factories, enterprises, organs and units of the Korean People's Army and People's Security Forces.

30 Yrs. of Secondary Education for Koreans in Japan



Korean students are absorbed in learning the up-to-date technique in a laboratory at their school in Tokyo.

Korean nationals in Japan on October 17 celebrated the 30th anniversary of the start of secondary education for Koreans in Japan.

In the pre-liberation years, Korean nationals here were subjected to insults and persecution by the Japanese imperialists for learning their mother tongue and letters. Koreans in Japan wanted to educate their children in the Korean language and paid deep attention to the educational problems of their children. Secondary education of Korean children in Japan began in the year after the liberation of the fatherland. In those days, it was a complicated task to carry out national education for Koreans. Because they were maltreated like cows and horses and lived in an alien land under difficult living conditions.

But they were encouraged by the reality of their fatherland prospering day by day under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung after the 1945 liberation.

They endeavored to solve the educational problems of the younger generation.

A movement to give national education to Korean children was started among Korean nationals, under the slogan: Those who have money, should donate money, those who have knowledge, should offer knowledge, and those who have strength, should give strength. As a result, Korean nationals established schools, made textbooks and teaching materials by themselves to carry on national education.

The Tokyo Korean Junior High School was founded on October 5, 1946, after the liberation of the fatherland. With its foundation, flames of national education spread throughout Japan.

In particular, as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded by President Kim Il Sung, Korean nationals in Japan became proud nationals of an independent, sovereign state and accelerated the pace of their patriotic activities. In October, 1948, they newly attached a senior high school course to the Tokyo Korean Junior High School.

The U.S. imperialists who had been preparing for an aggressive war in Korea, were seized with fear about the growing patriotic forces among Koreans in Japan. In September, 1949 they ordered disbanded Choryun (the League of Koreans Residing in Japan) founded in Oct. 1945, and committed the outrageous act of ordering closure of all Korean schools on October 19, by mobilizing armed Japanese policemen.

However, Korean nationals defended to the last the rights of national education, with the determination that their children should not repeat the same history as before.

Owing to fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and to the manoeuvres of the flunkeyists and national nihilists, and because of absence of Juche, a critical situation was created for the patriotic activities of Koreans in Japan.

Under the direct guidance given by President Kim Il Sung, Korean nationals in Japan founded on May 25, 1955 Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) whose guiding principle was the Juche thought. In 1957wh en the DPRK was having difficulties in rehabilitating the war-ravaged economy, he sent a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends for the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan. These became a reliable guarantee for the development of democratic, national education for Koreans in Japan.

Thanks to the educational aid funds, Korean compatriots here founded Choson University, the only overseas university of the DPRK. They strengthened the work of establishing the ideological system of Juche in the national education of Koreans. Now Chongryun has 161 independently-run regular schools from kindergarten to university.

In the past 30 years, the number of graduates of Korean schools totals 31,730. The graduates are doing their best in the patriotic activities for the nation and fatherland, upholding the teachings of President Kim Il Sung.

On October 17, a central rally of Korean nationals in Japan was held at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the start of secondary education of Korean children here.

Present there were Chairman Han Duk Su, vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Hong Bong Su and Pak Jae Ro of the Chongryun CSC.

Over 3,000 Chongryun workers and compatriots took part in the rally.

After the rally, Korean school students staged an art performance.

Int'l Jurists Body Formed in Paris To Restore Democracy, Human Rights in S. Korea

PYONGYANG, Oct. 18 (KCNA)—The "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" was inaugurated in Paris on October 8, which was followed by its first meeting, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by the President and leading members of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, doctors of law, professors, lawyers and judges of France, the United States, West Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Australia, Algeria, Syria, Benin and other countries and representatives of the Arab Bar Association, the French Branch of the Amnesty International and the Russell Tribunal.

After the opening address of Joe Nordmann, President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Paulette Pierson Mathy, senior research worker at Brussels University, Belgium, and lawyer, made a report on the investigation conducted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers under the title "Repression of the South Korean People by the Pak Jung Hi 'Regime'".

After the report, Charvin, Professor of law at Nice University, France, read an indictment of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's violation of human rights in the name of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

Then many personages took the floor.

Saying that now the suppression of the human rights has gone to the worst extent in south Korea, the speakers noted: The basic factor of this suppression lies in the division of Korea and this division threatens even peace and security in Asia and the world.

Therefore, they unanimously stressed, it is natural that those responsible for the division of Korea must be brought to task by law and that the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique are entirely to blame for it.

They stressed that it is the main task of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" to prove in the light of law the correctness of the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and expose and denounce the criminal acts of those opposed to the Korean people's efforts for its realization.

They exposed and condemned the brutal suppression of the people by the south Korean puppet clique, citing concrete instances.

Facts prove, they noted, that Pak Jung Hi is the most truculent dictator ignorant of law and such dictator as Pak Jung Hi the rascal should be branded as the criminal against humanity and brought to an international people's tribunal.

Saying that the barbaric tortures openly committed in broad daylight in south Korea are beyond human imagination, they emphasized:

This entirely runs counter to the "international law on tortures" and the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and those who committed them must be put in the dock of an international tribunal and all the international organizations, particularly the United Nations Commission of Human Rights, must denounce the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea for its criminal acts.

They said that the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" should send an investigation group to south Korea or directly meet the victims of the south Korean fascist system to collect materials and study them and pass a most decisive and stern judgement upon the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The speakers unanimously held that the reunification of Korea must be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

After the speeches, the leading body of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" was elected.

It elected professor of law at Brussels University, Belgium, Jean Salmon as its Chairman; U.S. lawyer Doris Brin Walker, dean of the law faculty of Tasmania University, Australia, Derek Roebuck, and Algerian lawyer Amar Bentoumi as its vice-Chairmen and professor of law at Nice University, France, Robert Charvin as its General Secretary.

The investigation report and indictment submitted to the meeting and the declaration of the first meeting were adopted as documents of the meeting.

After the meeting, the President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held a press conference in connection with it.

Down with Imperialism! We Will Fight to End

Prem'er Pak Sung Chul Says at Report Meet

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, made the report at the central report meeting celebrating the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first communist revolutionary organisation in our country, organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which was held at the February 8 House of Culture on October 16.

First Communist Organization

The Korean revolution and our people, the reporter said, had experienced quite a few failures and gone through many twists and turns in the revolutionary struggle in the past days, as they had no powerful revolutionary organisation. But the urgent demand of the developing Korean communist movement and national liberation struggle and the unanimous desire of our people were brought to realisation when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero, began leading the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation.

After recalling that the great leader formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union on October 17, 1926, by conducting energetic activities and vigorously waging an unremitting struggle for the formation of a powerful revolutionary organisation from the first days of his revolutionary activities, the reporter said:

The DIU was the first communist revolutionary organisation to be led by a great leader in the history of the communist movement in our country.

The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration announcing the new start of the Korean revolution and a great event that opened a new era of the communist movement in our country and heralded the historic beginning of the cause of Juche.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle came to proceed according to the principle of independence, and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots."**

The formation of the DIU meant the birth of the first revolutionary vanguard organisation for the realisation of the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader Kim Il Sung and it was the time when our Party began to strike its historical roots and the new historical era of struggle and advancement under the banner of independence was opened.

The reporter went on:

The great leader set it forth as the immediate task of the DIU to overthrow Japanese imperialism and achieve Korea's liberation and independence and it as the ultimate objective to build socialism and communism in Korea and, furthermore, overthrow all imperialisms and build communism in the world.

The fighting programme of the DIU was a Juche-based one correctly reflecting the then socio-economic conditions and class relations in our country and the urgent demands of our people, and it was a militant banner which powerfully inspired the masses to the struggle for national liberation and for socialism and communism.

And it was a most steadfast and most revolutionary fighting programme that taught the people that the struggle must not be stopped as long as imperialism remained on the globe, but the revolution must be continued till imperialism was finally overthrown on this land and a new world free from exploitation and oppression was built.

After touching upon the brisk activities carried out by the DIU under the wise leadership of the great leader, the reporter stressed that the exploits and experiences of the DIU in its struggle were the priceless assets in shaping the Juche-based line and policy, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, rearing the hard-core force and laying the mass foundation for the founding of a party.

He went on:

The half a century long history of the Korean revolution from the formation of the DIU is a glorious history through which our people have triumphantly advanced the cause of sovereignty, independence and socialism under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The whole course of the Korean revoluton which has forged ahead under the banner of independence held aloft by the DIU is run through with a resolute ant-imperialist struggle for retaking the sovereignty of the nation in the bloody struggle against the most truculent imperialists and defending the country's independence and dignity:

Early in the 1930's the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a Juche-based revolutionary line evolved in the Korean revolution by further developing the programme of the DIU and, on this basis, organized and led the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors to accomplish the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland.

The reporter emphasized:

The victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great victory which signified the successful achievement of the immediate objective of the DIU and was a powerful demonstration proving that when the people firmly believe in their own strength and fight in close unity under whatever difficult conditions, they can defeat any imperialist aggressors and win national independence.

Founding of Party

The reporter noted that after the liberation when new difficulties cropped up on the road of our people for building a new fatherland and new society owing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea and the fact onalists, the great leader put forward the line of building a revolutionary democratic base and the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and wisely led the struggle for their implementation.

The great leader founded our Party on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party he had laid in person during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and thus brilliantly accomplished the cause of founding a revolutionary party in our country, the reporter noted, and stressed:

The founding of our Party was a brilliant realisation of the original conception of the great leader for the building of a revolutionary party which he clarified when he formed the DIU after taking the road of revolution in his early years; it was a precious fruition of the great struggle the respected and beloved leader had energetically waged in person to lay the foundation for founding a party in the flames of the 20 year long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung organized the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU), in Huatien county, Kirin Province, Northeast China (October 17, 1926).

Thanks to the revolutionary traditions of Juche established by the respected and beloved leader as the eternal foundation stone, our Party came into being as the most revolutionary and militant party on the most solid foundation.

The founding of our Party was the birth of a new-type party of the working class, the first party of Juche type taking the Juche idea as its guiding idea and struggling for its realization.

The reporter recalled that the great leader, after accomplishing the historic cause of founding a party, has wisely led the struggle to consolidate and develop the Party as the most revolutionary and militant one taking deep roots among the working masses.

The reporter said: The respected and beloved leader founded and led our Party and people's power, Korean people's organizations and revolutionary armed forces to convert the northern half of the Republic into a reliable fortress of national reunification and the fountainhead of the Korean revolution in a brief period, smashing the manoeuvres of the imperialists and reactionaries of all shades.

The reporter noted that, in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the war to a shining victory by energetically rousing the entire people and the People's Army to the sacred war for smiting the enemy.

He continued:

The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War showed that invincible are the Korean people who fight for the cause of justice, rallied as one around the great leader, and dealt the first defeat in history to U.S. imperialism and ushered in a new era of upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The reporter continued:

Our Party and people, under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader, bravely overcame the grim trials of the war and brilliantly fulfilled the difficult and complex socialist revolution and victoriously carried on socialist construction by hastening the grand march of Chollima. Thus they have turned the country into an independent socialist state with an advanced socialist system, powerful independent national economy, brilliant national culture and national defence power for self-defence in a short time of history.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party has grown into invincible ranks through the rigorous and arduous struggle for leading the revolution and construction.

Juche Ideological System

Today our Party is filled with the monolithic ideology of the Party, the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party's unity and cohesion based on the ideological system of Juche has reached a new, higher level.

This is the most brilliant summing-up of the bloody struggle waged by the Korean communists in half a century since the formation of the DIU and the greatest victory won in building our Party.

Our Party is accelerating the revolution and construction more energetically under the tested guidance of the Central Committee of the Party, he said.

He declared that the Workers' Party of Korea has become one of the reliable vanguard detachments of the world working class, which enjoys deep love and respect of the world revolutionary people for its unshaken revolutionary principle and resolute anti-imperialist stand, its contribution to the international cause of the working class and the world revolutionary cause.

Saying that all the victories and successes attained by our Party and our people in the revolution and construction are entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the reporter pointed out:

They could be achieved with the foundation of the immortal Juche idea by the great leader and its embodiment in the Korean revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"In the course of the independent struggle of our working class and toiling masses, the Juche idea became the guiding compass for our revolution and the Korean communist movement, and today it is our Party's firm guiding ideology."**

The great Juche idea based on the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything gives one the most correct outlook of nature and society and a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world indicates the strategic and tactical principles in all revolutionary stages and the basic stand and method to be maintained in the revolution and construction.

Stressing that our people could vigorously advance along the road of boundless prosperity and development by struggling under the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea, the reporter went on:

Today the Juche idea is arousing ever greater sympathy from many countries and peoples of the world and inspiring them to struggle and victory.

The universal significance of the Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was stressed in unison and the unanimous desire to call this great idea after the august name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was expressed at the historic "International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea" held some time ago in Antananarive, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a new history of our people with his profound revolutionary theory and unremitting revolutionary practice and led our people's struggle for the country's liberation and socialist and communist construction to a shining victory.

Indeed, we owe to the wise leadership of the great leader the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean revolution winning one victory after another and the firm guarantee for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

The reporter extended highest glory and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, representing the boundless adoration and loyalty of the entire Korean people.

Reunification Must Come

He stressed:

We should continue to fight staunchly to carry to final accomplishment the fighting programme put forward by the great leader forming the DIU 50 years ago.

Today the world imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, he continued, are resorting to aggression and plunder in all parts of the globe and are desperately trying to block the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and social progress of the exploited and oppressed peoples, trampling underfoot the freedom and national independence of the people.

It must be noted that the U.S. imperialists have been occupying the southern half of our country for over 30 years, maintaining their most reactionary colonial rule, and are running about with bloodshot eyes to start a new war, bringing tension to a higher pitch in Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive machination are the basic obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a great danger to peace in Asia and the world.

Japanese militarism has already stretched its tentacles of reinvasion deep into south Korea to realize its old dream of overseas expansion with the zealous backing of U.S. imperialism and has appeared on the scene as a dangerous force of aggression in Asia.

With his deep penetration into the new demand of the development of our revolution and the world revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, set forth an outstanding strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to drive world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism to final defeat by putting in a more concrete form and developing the fighting programme of the DIU.

To drive out the U.S. imperialists and reunify the divided fatherland is the supreme revolutionary task facing our people and nation today for accomplishing the cause of struggle of the DIU, the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

We must reunify the fatherland in our generation without fail and we must not on any account hand over this urgent supreme task of the nation to the next generation.

The reporter said that in order to bring earlier the day of victory we must further consolidate the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically, and militarily.

Noting that the cause of accomplishing the fighting programme of the DIU is a world-historic cause of wiping out imperialism once and for all and building communism on the globe, the reporter stressed:

So long as there remains imperialism in the world, we will not lay down the weapon of class, the weapon of revolution, but will in the future, too, fight resolutely against imperialism and make every effort for the victory of the world revolution under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Down with imperialism! always bearing deep in mind the programme of the DIU which was formed in this spirit and under this name, we will resolutely fight to the end to bury imperialism and colonialism for good and achieve the world-historic victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

Our people who are advancing following the glorious Party of Juche type under the leadership of the great leader will certainly win final victory in the sacred struggle for overthrowing all imperialisms and realizing communism on the globe and brilliantly fulfil without fail the mission assigned to the Korean communists by the times and mankind. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

Early Revolutionary Activities of President KIM IL SUNG

1925 Beginning (14 years old)	Crosses the Amrok River, with lofty aspiration to restore the fatherland.
1926 June	Enters Hwasung Uisuk School in Huatien county.
Oct. 17	Organizes "DIU" (Down-With-Imperialism Union), an illegal organization.
Dec. 15	Organizes "Saenal" (New Day) Juvenile Union.
1927 Spring	Enters Yuwen Middle School in Kirin where he studies Marxism-Leninism.
1927 Spring-1928	Organizes first "Communist Youth League" in Kirin. Organizes "Anti-Imperialist Youth League." Leads "Korean Ryoogil Students' Society" in Kirin. Refutes An Chang Ho's national reformist speech in Kirin.
1928 October-November	Organizes and leads the struggle against Kirin-Hoiryung railway project.
1929 Spring	Attends Meeting of General Federation of Youth in South Manchuria and issues statement in Sanyuanpu accusing nationalists of splitting activities.
1929	Organizes and leads a strike of youth and students against reactionary Manchurian warlords.
1929 Latter Half-1930 Spring	Wages struggle in Kirin Prison. Studies problems of national liberation in colonial countries, and line of the Korean revolution.
1930 Summer-1931 Beginning	Presents Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line of Korean revolution on stand of Juche. Forms Korean Revolutionary Army, an armed organization of Communists, for anti-Japanese armed struggle. Leads organizations of Communist Youth League in Chitung district. Acts among peasants in areas of Chialun, Kuyushu, Wuchiatzu, Tunhua, Antu, etc. Conducts military training for young men in villages.
1930 August	Organizes and sends armed group into homeland in first attempt at armed struggle.
1931 Autumn	Expounds line of anti-Japanese armed struggle at meeting of leading functionaries of revolutionary organizations in Antu area after "Manchurian Incident" on September 18.
1931 November	Attends Mingyuehkou Meeting and discusses line of organizing Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army.
1931 Autumn-1932 Spring	Organizes and mobilizes peasants in Choosoo (Autumn Harvest) Uprising and Choonhwang (Spring Lean Season) Uprising of Korean peasants in Chientao.
1932 April 25	Founds Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army.

Details of Juche-Based Farming Method

More than eight million tons of grain were harvested in the DPRK this year, making it possible to produce ten million tons in a near future.

Eight million tons is the biggest figure since the DPRK was founded.

Especially, the per hectare yield of rice exceeded 5.9 tons, the record in 1974 when the country turned out seven million tons of grains envisaged in the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of the set time—that year, the per hectare yield of rice was 2.37 tons in Indonesia and 4.7 tons in the United States.

Grain production in the DPRK increased by 9.1 per cent every year from 1963 to 1974. And the grain output grew over 30% every year since 1972. According to a survey of the Food and Agricultural Organizations of the United Nations, the world average growth rate of agriculture is one or two percent.

This year, 1976 has witnessed a world-wide low farm production because of unusually bad weather.

In France, the third largest agricultural exporter, the harvest of wheat, barley and maize are estimated to decrease 30%, 40% and 50%, respectively, owing to the hottest summer since 1921.

Thailand, once called the "rice granary" of Southeast Asia, suffered bad crops due to drought.

The DPRK has also suffered from dry weather as well as from cold winds this year. This year's spell of drought was the longest in the past 30 years, 30 to 50% of last year's rainfall coming during the rainy season.

However, the DPRK reaped a record bumper harvest this year.

Fruit of Rural Theses

One of the reasons is in the fast consolidation of the material and technical foundation of agriculture with the powerful support of the working class and the Juche-based industry.

Especially, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" delivered by President Kim Il Sung on Feb. 25, 1964 clarified the unique theory and policy on the solution of the peasant and agrarian questions.

In the theses, President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The final solution of the peasant and agrarian questions is possible only when the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry are obliterated."

In this work, President Kim Il Sung propounded three principles for the socialist construction in the countryside after bringing to completion the socialist reform of agriculture.

The three principles are: Eliminating the distinctions between town and country and finally solving the rural question by thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, strengthening in every way the leadership and assistance of the working-class Party and state, bringing the guidance and management of agriculture to approach the advanced level of industrial management and bringing the cooperative property closer to all-people property.

During 12 years the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside have made a vigorous progress in the country with the result that a radical change has taken place in the spiritual and moral traits of the peasants, the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been strengthened beyond comparison and agricultural production has developed at a fast pace.

President Kim Il Sung has given wise guidance to carry out in an overall way the rural technical revolution, the keynote of which is irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, in reliance upon the superiority of the triumphant socialist system.

The tasks of irrigation and electrification were fulfilled with success long ago in the country and now the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture are being pushed ahead on an overall scale to hasten the industrialization and modernization of the agriculture.

Today the agricultural production is making a rapid development on the basis of the firm foundations of production already laid.

5-Point Policy

With a deep grasp on the realistic demand for rapidly developing agricultural production in the DPRK and the influence of the cold front on agricultural production, President Kim Il Sung clarified anew the grand five-point policy of nature-remaking at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held from Oct. 11 to 14—that is, firstly, irrigation of non-paddy fields should be rounded off, secondly, land adjustment and land amelioration be undertaken, thirdly, terraced fields be built, fourthly, afforestation and water conservancy be carried out to prevent the damage by downpour, and fifthly, tideland be reclaimed.

The five-point policy of nature-remaking correctly reflects the lawful demand of the development of the agricultural production of the DPRK which has entered a new, higher stage; it is the most scientific policy making it possible to mobilize the reserves of increased production of grain to the maximum.

It is not only the task for a fast development of the agricultural productive forces but also an important political task for freeing our peasants from the fetters of nature and ensuring them a more independent and creative life.

A successful implementation of the five-point policy will provide a solid material guarantee for the capture of the height of 10 million tons of grain.

The following are the tasks arising in implementing the five-point policy.

The first task is to undertake an extensive irrigation with main stress on non-paddy irrigation in mountainous areas.

President Kim Il Sung put forward a vast task to irrigate 400,000 more hectares of non-paddy fields in the in-between and mountain areas in a few years to come in the country.

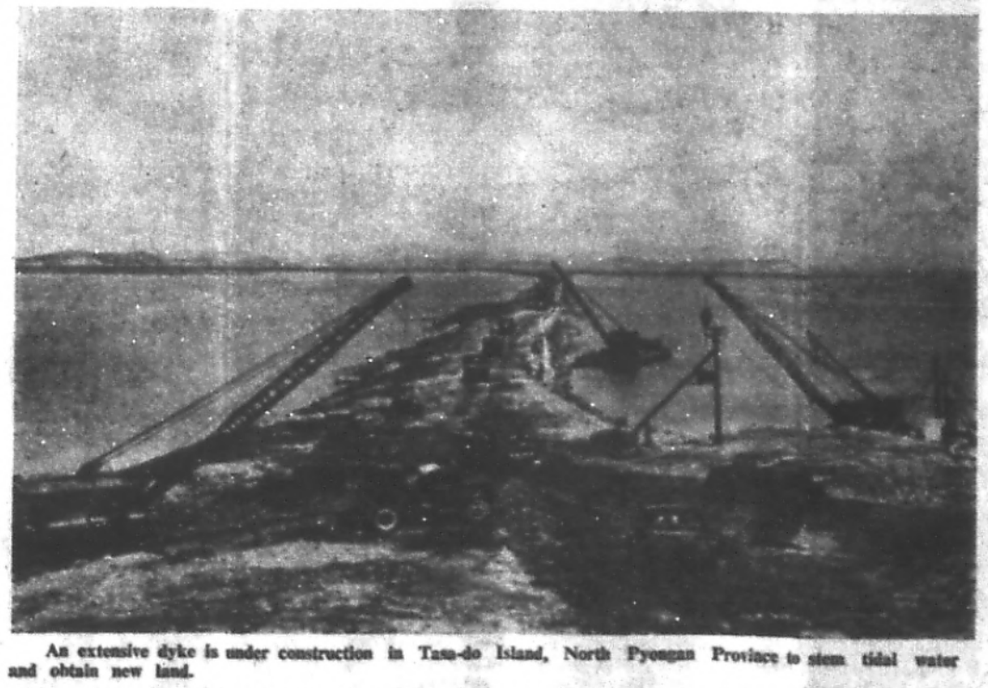
In the DPRK where non-paddy fields hold a great proportion in the total acreage of the arable land, the biggest reserve of future agricultural production lies in the cultivation of non-paddy field crops and the maximum mobilization of this reserve necessitates a proper solution of the problem of water.

To this end, it is most important to create water resources.

The second task is to launch land adjustment and land amelioration in a big way.

An extensive work of adjusting all the paddy and non-paddy fields into modern, standardized partitions adapted for the allround introduction of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization should be undertaken first of all to complete this work in a few years.

Along with land adjustment, land amelioration will be carried out energetically.



An extensive dyke is under construction in Tasa-do Island, North Pyongan Province to stem tidal water and obtain new land.

Thoroughgoing drainage measures will be taken in various forms and ways suitable to the local conditions to completely prevent the loss from cold and damp and the acidified land be actively ameliorated.

The third task is to powerfully push ahead with the work of creating terraced fields extending 150,000 hectares.

The task of bringing into shape 150,000 hectares of terraced fields in three or four years will be carried out without fail.

The fourth task is to further step up afforestation and water conservancy to prevent the damages by downpour.

The repair and reinforcement of the tidal water control dikes will be regularly done and afforestation and anti-erosion projects vigorously conducted.

The fifth task is to energetically push ahead with the reclamation of tideland under a perspective plan. Work should be done boldly and in a big way to beat ahead of schedule the target of the reclamation of 100,000 hectares of tideland, one of the 10 major perspective targets of socialist construction.

The plenary meeting will vigorously arouse the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to the struggle for implementing the five-point policy of nature-remaking set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, placing the agriculture on a higher scientific and technical basis and increasing agricultural production continuously at a high rate so as to bring about a new production upsurge on the agricultural front and prepare a solid material guarantee for the capture of the height of 10 million tons of grain, thereby greatly contributing to providing a more affluent life to the people, giving fuller play to the superiority of the socialist system of the country and increasing the might of the country still further.

It will also mark a historic milestone in making a signal progress in the course of accelerating the industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture and accomplishing the tasks set forth in the great rural theses.

Repression of South Koreans by Pak "Regime"

—*Investigation Report by Int'l Assn. of Democratic Lawyers*—

PYONGYANG, Oct. 19 (KCNA) —Paulette Pierson Mathy, senior research worker at Brussels University, Belgium, and lawyer, delivered the report "Repression of the South Korean People by the Pak Jung Hi 'regime,'" a report on the investigation conducted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, at the first meeting of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" which was held in Paris, France, on October 8, according to a report.

Life of Pak Jung Hi

In the first part of the report, he roundly exposed the treacheries to the country and the nation committed by Pak Jung Hi the villain, the avowed enemy of the Korean people, without hesitation, serving the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

He quoted the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The present rulers who form the south Korean puppet regime today are traitors who in the past, like all their predecessors, betrayed the country and the people. While we communists were waging 15 years of bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism, with weapons in our hands, for the freedom and independence of the country, the present south Korean rulers swore their allegiance to the Japanese 'emperor' and perpetrated barbarities by brutally suppressing and slaughtering those revolutionaries and other patriots who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. They are militaristic gangsters who, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, men who usurped power in a crooked way with the backing of the U.S. imperialists."

The reporter said that the crimes committed by Pak Jung Hi originated from his despotic character.

Tracing the career of Pak Jung Hi the villain, the reporter pointed out that his family, inclusive of his father, wife and concubines, are without exception pro-Japanese and pro-American collaborators.

On the basis of concrete facts, he exposed that traitor Pak Jung Hi who was raised amidst incessant treacheries against the fatherland and the nation, ran about like a mad dog as a traitor already before August 15, 1945, liberation, facilitating the Japanese imperialists' policy of aggression and helping them in the massacre of the Korean patriots.

Pak Jung Hi, he said, became the traitor and a criminal against his fatherland, who earned himself the most sinister notoriety, already in the period of Japanese imperialist domination, among those who massacred the Korean patriots and people.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism, Pak Jung Hi turned into an agent of the U.S. imperialists and smuggled himself into south Korea to engage in new treacheries, the reporter said. He cited historical facts exposing what extra zeal the villain showed in suppressing patriotic people.

He continued:

Gaining the "confidence" of American imperialism, Pak Jung Hi was successively "promoted" to a "divisional commander," the "commander of a military district" and the "commander of the second army" and, under these titles, he pursued the suppression of the people with greater frenzy.

Manipulated by U.S. imperialism and acting upon a scenario prepared by the American secret services, Pak Jung Hi rigged up the May 16, 1961, "military coup d'etat" and snatched "power."

The reporter branded Pak Jung Hi as a faithful instrument of U.S. imperialism and a cunning and criminal military gangster without parallel.

Branding Pak Jung Hi the rascal as the traitor to Korea, the reporter exposed that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has all along left south Korea under the domination of outside forces during the last 15 years.

He said:

This "regime" has let the U.S. occupation troops have everything their way in south Korea and strut about like a conquering hero, thus reducing this part of the country to an "American soil in Korea".

In this way south Korea has been converted into a colony of the United States in all fields—political, economic, military and cultural.

New subjugating "treaties" and "agreements" have been added one after another to those which had been cooked up between the preceding puppet governments and the United States, with the result that south Korea presents itself in fact, as the 51st state of the United States next to Hawaii.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" reaffirmed the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty," legalized the south Korean occupation by the U.S. forces, faked up the so-called "south Korea-U.S. status of forces agreement" and granted extraterritoriality to the criminal Americans.

Even though there exist the "government" and "national assembly," their control is in the hand of the U.S. embassy reigning over south Korea as the "government-general" and the command of the army called the "ROK army" is held by the commander of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea.

All these facts are patent proof of the character of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" as a puppet.

The treacheries of Pak Jung Hi culminated in the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and reintroduction of the Japanese reactionary forces, the inveterate enemy of the nation, into south Korea.

Exposing that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is reducing the south Korean economy to an appendage to the foreign monopoly capital, the reporter said:

In June 1975 the foreign capital added up to 8,600 million dollars and the number of the enterprises of foreign investments exceeded 1,000, the sum total of their capital jumping more than 500 times the figure in 1962 right after the "military coup d'etat."

The greater part of the key industries, including 100 per cent of petroleum industry, synthetic resin industry and automobile assembling industry and 80 per cent of power industry, is in the hands of foreign monopolies. Now south Korea is saddled with debts to the tune of more than 8,000 million dollars, the reporter noted.

To cap it all, he added, the south Korean economy finds itself today in a more grave face owing to the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world and the people have been plunged into a dire distress.

Pointing out that south Korea under the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has been converted into a cultural colony under the sway of the American and Japanese ways of life, the reporter said that U.S. and Japanese ideological and cultural propaganda machines of all brands are inundating south Korea and pro-American and pro-Japanese servility is corroding the mentality of the people like virus.

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has turned south Korea into a big slave market, he said: It sold over 300,000 youths and middle-aged people of south Korea to the shambles of war of aggression in Vietnam and traded off and "exported" over 310,000 compatriots to different countries of the world.

It makes no scruple of cutting off the kidneys and bronchi of still-born children and abortives and dismembering them to sell them to U.S. slave traders and of organizing the prostitution of women for foreigners, he said.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" which stoops to every conceivable infamy, if it is for satisfying personal greed and ambition for power, perpetrates innumerable injustices, spoliation and corruption, the reporter said, he continued:

The fortunes illicitly accumulated by Pak Jung Hi by swindle come somewhere above hundreds of thousands of millions of won, counting only those known, and the money deposited by him at the Tokyo Bank alone hits the high of 500 million dollars.

Stating that Pak Jung Hi is not only a corrupt and covetous traitor, but also a fellow who lives a life of debauchery, the reporter said: They accuse him of having plotted the assassination of his own wife, reluctant to break his intimacy with an actress.

Fascist Machine

In the second part, the reporter dealt with the system of fascist repression of the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

From the very day when it seized "power" by force of arms, the Pak Jung Hi "regime" largely multiplied above all the repressive tools in order to strengthen its position, guarantee by law the system of dictatorship and put down the discontent of the south Korean people, and, on the other hand, it promulgated countless tyrannical laws to brutally suppress, on this basis, a great number of innocent people, he said:

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" which had been working hard to cover the whole areas of south Korea with the networks of military, police, intelligence and agents, declared "anti-communism" its "state policy" and set up and expanded on a large scale the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency" and other apparatuses of intelligence and special agents, the reporter continued:

The "C.I.A.," the general headquarters for the suppression of people, came into being as a large repressive organ employing over 15,000 essential members and more than 400,000 political agents.

The "C.I.A." is a repressive apparatus rare to be seen in history in the brutality of its method.

Its principal mission is to relentlessly suppress the patriotic democratic forces and anti-fascist forces and help the Pak Jung Hi "regime" maintain its power for a long period and perpetuate national split.

Besides the "C.I.A.," the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has knocked into shape a host of intelligence special service organs including the "army security command" and "presidential guard office" and watches and controls everyone from the commoners to officialdom of the "government."

The military clique have also largely expanded the army and police, the armed forces of repression.

After the "military coup," the south Korean army has been rapidly reinforced from 16 divisions to 29 divisions and 4 brigades, the numerical strength of the puppet army augmenting to over 700,000. Meanwhile, the puppet police organs have been expanded to more than 2,600 and their effectives increased by tens of thousands.

In addition to this, they increased the police agents to more than 300,000 and sharply reinforced the "police detective units"; they organized "mobile police corps" in towns, the "maritime police stations" on the sea and the "travelling police-boxes" in the mountainous areas and even fabricated a large number of "auxiliary police" tools such as "crime prevention patrol corps," the "investigation group 330" and "new village self-governing bodies" throughout south Korea.

Now repressive forces over 4,500,000 strong watch every move of the people and persecute them in south Korea, the reporter said.

The brutal suppression by the military clique, he added, reached the culminating point after they proclaimed the "extraordinary martial law" on top of the "state of emergency" and faked up the "revitalization constitution" in October 1972.

The reporter said that the "revitalization constitution" conferred unlimited power upon Pak Jung Hi, placing his "presidential" position above legislation, administration and justice and even consecrated quasi-perpetual character to the "presidential" function.

The reporter exposed that, while reinforcing the system of fascist repression, the Pak Jung Hi military clique incessantly fake up all kinds of emergency laws to suppress the south Korean people.

The reporter went on:

Pak Jung Hi regards the emergency laws as all-powerful trump-cards for maintaining the military rule and never stops cooking them up. Now their number surpasses 5,000.

These evil laws fabricated by the military clique are, without exception, aimed at trampling underfoot all democratic freedoms and rights of the people and suppressing the political adversaries.

The "anti-communist law," for example, stipulates that if anyone join a progressive political party or organisation and participate in its activity or praise and sympathize with it, he is liable to heavy penalties ranging from a prison term of more than 7 years to death, and if anyone meet a relative or a friend of a member of a progressive political party or organisation or contact the latter, he is liable to 7 years in prison and if anyone desire peaceful reunification, he is liable to punishment as a political offender.

It was the Syngman Rhee "regime" which proclaimed the notorious "national security law" to suppress the just revolutionary activities of the south Korean people. And the "regime" of Pak Jung Hi modified it, rendering it more repressive.

After establishing the "revitalization system," the military clique multiplied the evil laws so they could repress all the opponents coming out against their politics on charges of "undermining security," the reporter pointed out. He continued:

Letting out sophism that "order and law guarantee security," the military group proclaim evil laws at random and mercilessly repress not only all the sections standing in the forefront of the anti-"government" movement at present, but also the personages of the ruling circles discontented with their "revitalization system" or wavering, on charges of "undermining security."

What forms the main part of these evil laws is the "amendment to the criminal code," "emergency measures No. 9" and "public security law."

The "amendment to the criminal code" is directed against the lawful activities of the south Korean people and compatriots overseas for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country.

This evil law stipulates that "prison terms up to 7 years plus suspension of public rights up to 10 years" shall be imposed upon those who hurl "abuses" and "calumnies" against the present "regime" or a "constitutional institutions" and those who "impair or are prone to impair the security, interests and prestige" of the present "regime" abroad and those who "commit the acts mentioned above in south Korea vis-a-vis foreigners or foreign organizations."

"Emergency measures No. 9" is a "sum-total" of the "emergency measures" issued in rapid succession by the south Korean "regime." It is a tool designed to completely stuff the mouths and ears of all the south Korean people and blindfold them and force unconditional obedience upon them.

Recalling that in July last year the Pak Jung Hi military clique cooked up a host of evil laws such as the "public security law" and "civil defence law" by wielding "emergency measures No. 9," the reporter remarked.

These evil laws serve, after all, to underpin the war preparations the military clique are hastening all over south Korea under the pretext of the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" and put fresh muscles into their bloody reactionary rule over the south Korean people.

Suppression

In the third part, the reporter exposed all manner of suppressive acts in south Korea.

Saying that now all the people who hope for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country in south Korea are arrested without mercy and faced with the threat of death, the reporter declared:

In 1965, the military clique punished over 853,000 guiltless people through "summary trials" on charges of "curfew violation." In the recent years, they transferred an annual average of one million guiltless people to "summary trials" on various charges and detained or heavily fined them.

As its rule is sinking deeper into the crisis, the Pak Jung Hi military "regime" invents "cases" to pull the wool over the eyes of the masses of the people and arrests and imprisons them at random.

Even according to its own anouncement, Pak Jung Hi rigged up more than 80 "cases" to repress the south Korean revolutionaries in the decade-long period from 1965 to the end of 1974 and arrested, imprisoned and murdered a great many revolutionaries and patriotic people.

The sanguinary "cases" such as the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" and the "case of the Strategic Party for Liberation" were dished up in July 1968.

Kim Jong Tae, Choe Yong Do, Kim Jil Rak, Li Mun Gyu, Li Gwan Hak, Yun Sang Su and Kwon Jae Hyok, leading members of these parties, were executed.

Shortly after the publication of the north-south joint statement in July 1972, the military clique mercilessly murdered Kim Gyu Nam, Pak Dae In and Chong Tae Muk at the end of brutal tortures on charges of involvement in the "case of the operative group for communizing south Korea" and the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

On April 8, 1975, they confirmed the death sentences upon eight members of the People's Revolutionary Party including To Ryo Jong and murdered them in cold blood without so much as giving them time to apply for renewal of trial and cremated their bodies, refusing to hand them to their families.

Citing concrete facts, he exposed that the Pak Jung Hi military clique barbarously suppress the south Korean youth, students and intellectuals who rise in the struggle for freedom, democratic rights and the reunification of the country.

Saying that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has since it came to power expelled more than 2,000 progressive journalists and editors from the press organs under all pretexts and closed press organs by force, he continued:

The south Korean mass media are not allowed to truthfully report about the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the corruption of the ruling circles.

Noting that the military clique have of late gone to extremes in their suppression of the south Korean democratic figures, the reporter said:

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" has subjected to all manner of persecution and tortures a number of democratic figures who published "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" and condemned democratic figures former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung and ex-"president" Yun Bo Son and others to prison terms up to 8 years and the same term of "suspention of public rights."

This shows well how desperately the military gangsters are working to do away with the elements posing a threat to them, despite the strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad against the fascist suppression. Pak Jung Hi spirited to south Korea from the centre of Tokyo in broad daylight Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate, in exile in Japan on August 8, 1973, by letting loose scores of agents of the "C.I.A." and even a warship, squandering 500,000 dollars from the "national treasury" and passed the heavy penalty upon him after harsh persecution.

On August 17, 1975, they lured democratic figure Chang Jun Ha, supreme member of the Democratic Unification Party, into a mountain and brutally murdered him.

This same "regime" arrested Kim Ji Ha, a patriotic poet and Christian, who had exposed the corruption of south Korea in caustic terms and roused patriotism in the hearts of the people and condemned him to life imprisonment.

Even the religious men who oppose the terrorism of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and demand democracy are made the objects of punishment, he said, and went on:

It infiltrates "C.I.A." agents into churches and religious organizations and lets them supervise and spy on every move of the progressive believers and punishes them on groundless charges of "spying."

Torture Stories

In the fourth part, the reporter dealt with the barbarous tortures by the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

He said:

With the just struggle of the south Korean students and people of all walks of life against fascism and for democracy intensified, this "regime" resorts to all sorts of barbaric tortures in an attempt to suppress and strangle their struggle and punish and murder the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who love freedom and democracy.

According to a "report on the investigation into south Korea" worked out by American pastor William Butler, representative of the Amnesty International, in July 1974, typical types of the barbarous torture by the "C.I.A." are taegwondo torture crippling people for life, glow-lamp torture causing distraction, torture with serpents driving people mad, sexual torture inflicting extreme humiliation upon women, narcotic torture forcing the victims to "confess" against their will, injection torture that leaves the victims to die gradually after some months, and no one knows how many more torture methods yet unknown to the world are there.

Recalling that the scoundrels arrested So Sung and his brother on charges of involvement in the "campus spying case of Koreans from Japan" and convicted him, the reporter declared: This was totally unlawful and the tortures of them were utterly inhuman.

On October 17, 1973 the Pak Jung Hi "regime" forcibly took to the "C.I.A." Prof. Choe Jong Gil of the law college of Seoul University on the charge that he had supported the massive struggle of the students demanding campus freedom and democracy and put him to water torture, airplane torture, and glow lamp torture, murdering him in the end.

The glow lamp torture inflicted by "C.I.A." agents upon Prof. Choe Jong Gil is one of the most "modernized" torture methods. In this atrocious torture, they throw the victim in an air-tight narrow cell lit by five or six electric lamps of 500 w and do not let him sleep for 7 to 8 hours and do not give him a cup of water in that high temperature of 60 degrees and under the blinding light.

They put Chang Jun Ha, one of the promoters of the "one million signature campaign for constitutional amendment," to "Jinghis Khan" cooking torture in which he was suspended from the ceiling with a fire built beneath to burn his whole body for many hours and leave him halfdead, the reporter said.

The Pak Jung Hi military "regime" regards rape as one of the torture methods, he said, and continued:

Drunken executioners rape women in torture rooms to make them feel extreme mental humiliation. They lay electric wires on the breasts of women and let electric current pass through them and even put sticks into the vagina and anus.

In April 1974, "C.I.A." agents took to the torture room a student of the Ihwa Women's University in Seoul who had participated in a demonstration, stripped her naked, tortured her till she fell unconscious. Then they violated her by turns and cruelly murdered her.

When another girl student in Seoul taken to the puppet police answered that she did not know the whereabouts of a boy student "pursued" by the police, they stripped her of clothes, raped her and murdered her after tortures.

On August 5, 1975, the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits arrested Kwon Mal Ja, a Korean girl student from Japan, and forced out of her a false confession by unceasing tortures and made it an "evidence" of a "campus spying case."

Exposing an aspect of the tortures committed by the "C.I.A." a Socialist dietmen of Japan said recently:

It shuts up the victim in a small concrete cell where scores of serpents minus teeth swarm to paralyze their spirit, switching on and off the lamps. This is the "method of interrogation by serpents."

In case of a woman, it puts a live serpent into her vagina or anus.

The talons of the torture policy of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is stretched even to compatriots abroad.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" recklessly perpetrates such brutal and shameless suppression against opposition party members, "National Assemblymen" and believers.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime," as if its torture and murder of south Korean people were not enough, robs even foreigners and puts them to tortures.

In April 1974, it arrested Japanese Yoshiharu Hayakawa and Masaki Tachikawa on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and put them to cruel tortures.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime's" torture policy and murder policy, in which the medieval punishment and "ultra-modern" methods of torture are employed, hold a special place in brutality and ferocity, cruelty and viciousness, the reporter noted.

He went on:

Now broad world opinion demands and immediate end to such torture policy.

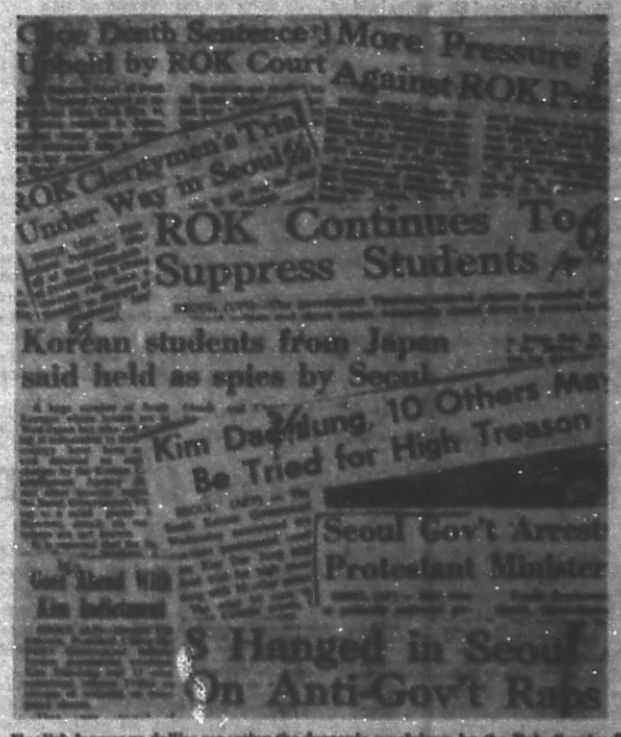
History and the world people will surely pass a stern judgement on this "regime" which is maintaining itself by suppressing freedom and democracy, ruthlessly repressing the most fundamental desire of the south Korean people and killing patriots without hesitation.

In the fifth part, the reporter stressed that the struggle for winning human rights is linked with the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

To support and propagate the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973, as the reasonable basis for all the discussions between the north and the south is one of the most effective ways of struggle against the criminal "regime" of the hateful oppressor repressing the south Korean people, emphasized the reporter.

(Subtitles are ours.—Ed.)

Pak Jung Hi was an officer in the Japanese Imperial Army during its occupation of Korea.



English-language dailies reporting the draconic crackdown by the Pak "regime"

South Korean poet Kim Ji Ha on trial

So Sung, right, a Korean student from Japan, has his face so grimly disfigured, tortured by the Pak clique.

New Anti-"Gov." Demonstration by Seoul Univ. Students

Students of Seoul University held an anti-Pak Jung Hi meeting and staged a campus demonstration, shouting "Abolish revitalization!" and "Down with dictatorship!" according to Seoul correspondents of Japanese papers.

The anti-"government" meeting and demonstration of students were held on October 15 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the university and the two days before October 17, the day when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged the fascist "revitalized" farce four years ago.

Students of the university, their hearts burning with antipathy to and wrath against the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, performed a play based on "Hosaengjon," a novel of the Li dynasty, on the evening of that day on the lawn of the campus and, through it, expressed their sympathy and support for the oppressed and exploited people and their resolve to overthrow an unequal society. The performance was part of functions commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the university.

At around 21:30 at the end of the performance about 300 first and second year students of the normal and social science faculties of the university quickly formed columns and started marching around in the campus, loudly singing in chorus a song which the patriots and people had sung in the past struggling against the Japanese imperialist occupationists and for the independence of the country.

When the spirits of the demonstrators were surging high, the chorus turned into shouts "Abolish revitalization!" and "Down with dictatorship!"

They fought against hundreds of puppet mobile policemen in plain clothes who tried to hold in check the demonstration and, pushing them aside, marched 40 metres.

Through this gallant struggle the students demonstrated their indomitable resolve to overthrow the "revitalized" terror dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and win democratic rights and freedom.

In this connection, the Seoul correspondent of "Mainichi Shimbun" reported: "The anti-government meeting" of the students of Seoul University "on the fifteenth showed that there is still a great deal of discontent among students with the oppression by the revitalized system."

The Seoul correspondent of "Asahi Shimbun" pointed out that under the murderous repressive "emergency measures No. 9" south Korean students had not ceased their struggle in various forms and directed attention to Seoul University students' struggle, saying it was the first open large scale demonstration".

Meanwhile, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen arrested more than 30 students as of October 18 and are harshly persecuting them under the name of "interrogation" by invoking the notorious "emergency measures No. 9," added the report.

Comment on Pak's "Policy Speech for 1977"

The so-called "policy line" for 1977 was presented by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the puppet national assembly on Oct. 4.

In the so-called "policy speech," the puppet let out empty phrases about something like "expected targets" to be attained in economy in the 1980's.

Over the last 15 years, economic growth and improved living conditions have been the chosen themes at which the puppets have repeatedly hammered away. But things have been going from bad to worse in south Korea.

The puppets are heavily in debt to the extent of over 2,000,000 million won which is tantamount to the total yearly budget of the puppet government, counting only the home debts incurred by the issue of bonds and so forth.

In letting out a stream of empty words about "economic development," painting a rosy picture of the economic chaos of south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seek to justify their treacherous scheme to deepen economic dependence at accelerated pace by continuously introducing the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital.

In the so-called "policy speech" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique blared that they would "make the national harmony system a policy target" in the New Year, disclosing their intention to put down harsher the democratic rights and freedom of the people and further hasten the fascistization of socio-political life in south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique babbled that they would "maintain the close cooperative relations with the United States" through "security diplomacy" for the permanent presence of U.S. troops in south Korea. To justify this treacherous act, the wretches again harped on the "threat of southward invasion", a fiction laid bare long ago.

It is owing to the threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that today tension is increasing and the constant danger of war persists on the Korean Peninsula.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique brought forward the "fixation of peace" under the pretext of "prevention of war."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's argument depicting the realization of the cause of national reunification as a "scourge of war" and a "national tragedy" and the national split as "preservation of peace" is nothing but a piffle opposing national reunification, an anti-national sophistry presupposing that national reunification should be achieved by means of war which would impose the disasters of fratricidal war upon our people and "by prevailing over communism" with the force of arms, instead of a peaceful means.

The outbursts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are aimed at perpetuating the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and maintaining the "revitalized" fascist dictatorship under the cloak of "peace" to gratify their lust for power and wealth and keep the nation split indefinitely.

The "fixation of peace" on the lips of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is no more than a variety of "peaceful coexistence between the north and the south" seeking national split.

In essence, to try to apply to one country, to one nation "peaceful coexistence," a problem applicable to states with differing social systems, means nothing but an attempt to fix the national split, opposing national reunification.

While loudly talking about the "resumption of the dialogue," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique keep mum about implementing the principles of the north-south joint statement and its agreed points. They advertize that "no concession and no new step are necessary in the dialogue." This means that they will stick to the splitting stand while holding a dialogue and not settle the reunification question while putting up the signboard of dialogue.

The "resumption of dialogue" advertized by the rascals is a foolish trick to shirk their responsibility for having brought the dialogue to a deadlock by deceiving public opinion at home and abroad and making it appear as if they were "concerned" for the reunification of the country; it is a crafty trick to keep the nation split for an indefinite period and hasten war preparations in a more vicious way under the spurious signboard of "peace" and "resumption of dialogue."

"Fixation of peace" much vaunted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a deceptive slogan to whitewash the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their war manoeuvres under the signboard of "preservation of peace." This was clearly proved when they raved that the conclusion of the so-called "non-aggression pact" is a "precondition" for the "fixation of peace."

In fact, the "non-aggression pact" advertized by traitor Pak Jung Hi, the puppet, is to make a "promise" not to invade each other while leaving the U.S. forces to stay on in south Korea. This shows that the "non-aggression pact" on the lips of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a trick to keep the U.S. forces in south Korea for ever, preserve the present state of colony under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists as it is and maintain the tense situation of the country.

So long as the U.S. forces remain in south Korea, one cannot speak about peace in our country and its peaceful reunification. The "non-aggression pact" they proposed to conclude with us while keeping the U.S. forces in south Korea is, in fact, meaningless. Peace cannot be ensured by it.

In order to attain a durable peace in Korea and create favourable circumstances for the independent and peaceful reunification, it is necessary to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement on condition that the U.S. forces are withdrawn from south Korea.

Nevertheless, Pak Jung Hi the traitor is shouting himself hoarse that "keeping the present armistice agreement in force" is a condition for the "fixation of peace."

The armistice agreement is, as the term means, a temporary agreement on ceasefire. It cannot guarantee a durable peace in our country.

With no sophistry can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique veil their nation-splitting and belligerent manoeuvres. The traitors who are persistently following the criminal road of split and war, going against the trend of the times and the will of the nation, will be severely judged by history without fail.

Washington Post on KCIA Scandal in Hill

Follows an article of the Oct. 15 issue of The Washington Post, entitled "Ties of Tongsun Park, Korean Agents to Congress Probed":

The FBI and a federal grand jury here are investigating allegations that Washington-based South Korean businessman Tongsun Park and Korean agents have given cash and gifts to more than 20 U.S. congressmen to "create a favorable legislative climate" here for the South Korean government of Park Chung Hee.

The investigation, which is based on information collected during the past six years by the State Department, National Security Agency, U.S. Customs Service, CIA and FBI, is being coordinated by the Justice Department's public integrity section, according to Justice Department sources.

A government source with close knowledge of the probe said it involves the most sweeping allegations of congressional corruption ever investigated by the federal government even though the investigation is still in its early stages.

According to another well informed source, the investigation has progressed furthest on allegations involving Reps. Joseph P. Addabbo (D-N.Y.), Robert L. Leggett (D-Cal.), Otto E. Passman (D-La.) and former Reps. Cornelius Gallagher (D-N.J.) and Richard Hanna (D-Calif.).

The investigators are probing allegations that these five and at least 17 other present and former congressmen—both Democrats and Republicans—received large amounts of cash or expensive gifts of furniture, jewelry, vacations, airline tickets and lavish entertainment from Park and others acting on behalf of the South Korean government.

Investigators have already obtained voluminous financial records from Park and the FBI has questioned persons close to several congressmen involved in the investigation. Suzi Thompson, a Korean-born aide to retiring House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) also has been subpoenaed by the grand jury, which granted her immunity from prosecution to compel testimony from her.

The investigators must determine whether cash and gifts allegedly received by any of the congressmen can be tied to specific acts performed by the congressmen unlawfully in return.

Further complicating the investigation are sensitive diplomatic questions raised by the fact that important information about the alleged intent of Korean agents under investigation was obtained from "highly sensitive intelligence sources" inside the highest levels of the South Korean government in Seoul and its embassy here, according to government sources. Investigators the sources said, believe these "intelligence sources" may include highly placed espionage agents on wiretaps or electronic surveillance.

Intelligence officials reportedly feel that this information is so sensitive that they would rather have the investigation limited than expose current espionage techniques and personnel.

According to one high Justice Department official, intelligence protocols leave the final decision on use of this information to the agency that obtained it. One source stressed that the National Security Agency is not yet fully cooperating with the investigation, and Justice officials reportedly suspect that the CIA also is not cooperating fully.

A State Department official told The Washington Post that his agency had turned over all relevant files in their possession to the Justice Department.

A State Department spokesman told The Washington Post that "the policy of the State Department is to provide to the Department of Justice any information which comes to its attention indicating that violations of U.S. law have occurred. There has been no exception in the current investigation. We have promptly provided everything we have to the Justice Department."

An additional concern of investigators is that much of the cash allegedly distributed by Park and others may be explained by recipients as campaign contributions. Before 1975, it was not illegal for a foreign national to make campaign contributions to congressional candidates. There is a three-year statute of limitations on the legality of congressional campaign contributions.

The allegations, according to well-informed sources, center around information from intelligence sources that South Korean President Park Chung Hee agreed in the late 1960s to make Tongsun Park the principal intermediary between American suppliers and Korean buyers of various internationally shipped commodities.

In return, according to the sources' account of the allegations, Tongsun Park agreed to use some of the money generated by this arrangement to entertain and give cash and gifts to U.S. officials to improve the "legislative climate" here for the South Korean government.

Among other things, the South Korean government was seeking to maintain high levels of U.S. military and economic aid to the Park Chung Hee regime, keep the 42,000 U.S. troops presently stationed in South Korea, and stem criticism here of the internal control methods of the Park Chung Hee regime and its Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Under the alleged arrangement with Park Chung Hee, according to the sources, Park has allegedly reported directly to the South Korean president and spread funds among South Korean agents working with him here. The sources said that some of the information from intelligence sources about this arrangement may have included "boasts or lies meant to inflate the agents' roles and cover their embezzlement of funds intended for congressmen."

Investigators have learned that Park has converted tremendous quantities of his personal and business funds to cash. In one month alone he reportedly wrote checks to "cash" for over $900,000, according to a source close to the investigation.

Park also has had regular shipments of cash delivered by a private armored car service to his Embassy Row home and his Pacific Development Inc. office at 1604 K Street NW. Two shipments reported to The Washington Post by sources close to Park totaled $50,000 and $40,000.

An attorney for Park, Robert J. Ables, suggested to a Post reporter in March 1976 that the cash might be used by Park, who provides Korean ship crews for an American oil company, to pay merchant seamen. However, a source close to Park's international business activities said that Park paid the seamen abroad and not in U.S. currency.

In addition, the Justice Department is investigating allegations that Park violated the Foreign Agents Registration Act by not registering as an agent of the South Korean government with the Justice Department. Although Park attorney Ables denied in March, 1976, that Park served as a South Korean agent, Justice Department sources said this part of the probe is continuing.

In investigating several congressmen, the FBI is reportedly conducting "net worth" inquiries to determine if any of the congressmen appearing to be living above their legitimate incomes.

According to another of Tongsun Park's attorneys, William G. Hundley, Park denies all allegations of impropriety.

Tongsun Park's own opulent lifestyle—which includes several expensive homes, lavish Embassy Row parties, worldwide jet travel and the purchase of his own downtown office building—has made him a Washington celebrity in recent years.

The 40-year-old Korean-born graduate of Georgetown University here, has been in the United States on and off since his teens. Although he founded the George Town Club here in the 1960s, he remained virtually unally unknown in local social and polital circles until the last five years.

One newspaper society page story in 1970 said that he had recently "returned" here that year after going home previously for an extended period to tend to his family business.

Beginning then, he emerged as "a male Perle Mesta," by his own characterization, entertaining increasingly important political figures as he worked his way up the social ladder. From entertaining congressmen, he graduated to congressional leaders such as House Majority Whip Tip O'Neil, for whom he gave VIP-studded birthday parties in both 1973 and 1974.

The importance of Park's guests and guests of honor grew as his fortunes increased visibly. Former Attorney General William Saxbe was honored at a lavish black-tie dinner given by Park when Saxbe left to become U.S. ambassador to India.

Among the guests were another former attorney general, Richard Kleindienst, who moved into Park's Pacific Development office building on K Street NW for a brief period after leaving office.

According to a former Park employee, the arrangement was to have provided the former attorney general rent-free office space and a $1,000 monthly retainer fee, but Kleindienst moved out soon after moving in and collected only one month's retainer. He returned a second month's check.

Kleindienst, claiming "attorney client privilege", refused last night to discuss his brief association with Park. "I am not privileged to talk about our relationship," Kleindienst said, "Any comment on (those figures) would have to come from him".

Park himself went from a rented house on 24th Street in 1970 to a $300,000 mansion on 30th Street, and has since purchased a mini-estate at 2850 Woodland Dr. for $480,000.

His automobiles include a Lincoln limousine, a new Jaguar, a new Mercedes and a new Rolls Royce.

Park's K Street NW office building was purchased two years ago for $350,000 and remodeled for another $44,000.

Within the last year, he has invested at least $350,000, according to some sources, in the members-only Pisces Club in Georgetown, which has become a status gathering place for politicians, lobbyists and social leaders.

Park's overtures of friendship precipitated a tragedy for First Lady Betty Ford's personal amistant, Nancy Howe, when Mrs. Howe's husband, James W. Howe, committed suicide and she resigned her White House job after it became known that Park paid for their vacation in the Dominican Republic.

Sources close to the Justice Department lawyers supervising the Park investigation emphasized it was still in its early stages. Due to the complexity of the case, statute-of-limitations problems, and the sensitivity of the intelligence sources, no decision on whether to seek to indict anyone is expected for several months, according to the sources.

According to departmental sources each case could be different. Some congressmen are alleged to have received bribes and others illegal campaign contributions from agents for foreign principals. Others are being probed for possible income tax violations.

At 31st UNGA

More Delegates Call for DPRK-US Agt.

Delegates of foreign countries, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 31st United Nations General Assembly, denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their new war provocation manoeuvres and supported the Korean people's cause of the independent reunification of the country, according to a report from New York.

In his speech the vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of **Albania** said:

The United States is employing every ruse to obstruct a fair solution of the Korean question and the reunification of the Korean nation into one and realize its "two Koreas" plot, going against the legitimate will and desire of the Korean people.

The Albanian people and government denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy against the Korean people. The Albanian people and government support the demand of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the right of the Korean people to achieve the independent reunification of the country without any outside interference.

The **Byelorussian** Foreign Minister pointed out in his speech that favourable conditions are being created to strengthen the struggle for the implementation of the resolution of the 30th Session of the UNGA calling for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea and the realization of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of **Mali** condemned the U.S. imperialists' provocation of the Panmunjom incident. He said:

The Mali delegation deems it urgent to dissolve the "UN Command" in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the UNGA.

We must let the Koreans settle the Korean issue by themselves without interference of outside forces. The foreign troops present in south Korea must be withdrawn and the Korean Armistice Agreement replaced by a peace agreement.

The United Nations must remove the crisis created in Korea and guarantee the territorial integrity of Korea. In this connection the United Nations must fulfil all provisions of the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of its General Assembly.

In his speech the **Burmese** Foreign Minister said that Korea's reunification must be achieved by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.

SR-71 Flies over DPRK

The U.S. imperialists who are ceaselessly intensifying acts of aggression in Korea sent an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the area of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea near Sunwi-do Island, Kangryong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Province, around 12 hours 3 minutes on October 15 to commit an espionage act.

Earlier, around 11 hours 30 minutes on October 14, an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane of the U.S. imperialists spied on the area of the DPRK, flying from east to west in the sky above the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists are persistently conducting espionage acts every day, synchronising with the continued shipment of armed forces of aggression into south Korea and the dispatch of their warlike generals one after another to south Korea. This clearly shows that even after the settlement of the Panmunjom incident, the scoundrels are consistently aggravating the situation in Korea and hastening war preparations.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop at once the reckless espionage acts against the DPRK.

Ex-Diplomat's Appeal to S. Korean Army to Rise

Ex-south Korean consul Kim Sun Tae, who sought asylum in West Germany, called upon all the "government" employees and members of the armed forces of south Korea to rise against the Pak Jung Hi "regime".

This appeal came in his article carried by the May 27, 1976 issue of "Sinhan Minbo", a weekly paper of south Koreans in the United States.

Follows the first part of the appeal:

The main work I have done since I was born is my diplomatic in the past 15 years.

It is because of this that I still consider myself to be one of the public officials including the National Army men even though I resigned from my post in August last year, opposing Pak Jung Hi's military fascist dictatorship. So I appeal to you, officials, as a fellow public servant as follows:

Do you, officials, justify the morality of prostitutes?

Let us think about this problem, on the basis of what I saw and felt during my service at the ROK embassy in West Germany.

When the ambassador was to go out on an official tour or on a vacation, officials at the embassy had to vie with each other in sending off the ambassador at the airport.

Some officials often were unable to join the persons who were to send him off, in case the number was restricted according to their ranks. In such a case I often saw such persons looking sad and feeling uneasy about losing a chance to get favorable treatment from the ambassador.

They used their diplomatic identification to enter and sit in the restricted area for ordinary tourists, each trying to be the first to shake hands with the ambassador as soon as he appeared. They had to shake hands with him with both hands, bend themselves, and were not allowed to raise their heads.

They, diplomats from "the country of courtesy in the East", had to bend their bodies low so that there might be no doubt about the rank relationship between them and the ambassador.

Airport policemen and airport workers looked at the sight with pity in their eyes. I really felt painful and wanted to hide myself in a mice's hole if I could.

The ambassador is neither their father nor their brother. He is no more than their colleague. The ambassador is temporarily in command of them only during the working hours. This mutual relationship, secondary to human life, controls all their public and private life. This is contrary to nature.

They are good fathers and husbands once they are liberated from their temporary and limited official duties. Nevertheless, why do they, the heads of families and men of intellect and personality, take a mean, submissive attitude, that is, a flattering, snobbish and slavish attitude and where in the world does this denigration of human nature come from?

Isn't all this aimed at prolonging their comfortable life as an embassy official as long as possible and at removing obstacles in the way of their promotion, as they are locked in sharp competition among themselves to get favors from the ambassador?

Can you say with self-confidence that you will get angry if anyone says that an official is such a kind of person who would send his wife to the bed of a higher official if that is necessary to get a promotion?

Can you say that the incident in which a KCIA agent in 1962 seduced the wives of officials at the ROK Consulate General in India is an isolated incident?

What does it mean that a Korean girl student born in Japan who was staying in her homeland to study, was taken away as a spy and was forced to sacrifice chastity in order to be liberated?

Secretary Chae Jin Il at 819, Sujong-dong, Dong-gu, Pusan-city and a Mr. Li, the secretary's subordinate, were dismissed on grounds that they were given some $ 8 and had lunch with the money. Including them, 20,000 officials, or 4.6% of the 470,000 officials, have been dismissed in recent 12 months by Pak Jung Hi who has received some $ 10,000,000 in the last 10 years from Gulf Oil alone.

You did not get angry at the dismissals or could not even struggle unitedly for guarantee of your status and improvement of your treatment.

Are you not dirty and mean individualists who feel lucky to find that it is not you that were dismissed?

You first held a mourning ceremony for Ryuk Yong Su (slain wife of Pak) and after that a memorial meeting for August 15 Independence Day and you are preparing a biographical picture book of the Pak family. Isn't that so?

Chae Gyu Ha is a patient suffering from export-drive-itis: He praised the players in a strange way who won the international table tennis tournament held in West Germany, saying "Your victory has greatly contributed to an increase in our exports." He is also the king of beggars who appealed to a delegation of West German businessmen who recently visited south Korea, saying "We will help you invest here in every respect, so please cooperate with us financially. We once called Germany 'Tokguk', which means a country of virtue in Korean. A House of German Culture is established in our country and German is taught in our high schools."

You, officials of the ROK, deserve sympathy, as you cannot be proud of your work as public servants under the command of such a person. But you will not be able to get rid of the ill fame that your morality is hardly different from that of the thieves who try to make money without efforts and of prostitutes.

(To be continued)

Weapons, Foreign Capital Flowing into S. Korea

The puppet minister of national defence made public at the "national assembly" on Oct. 14 that up-to-date ground-to-air missiles introduced from the United States were deployed on the "islands in the West Sea and her necessary places" near the Military Demarcation Line, according to a report from Seoul.

Recently the rascals decided to introduce weapons and military hardware worth 116,700,000 dollars and plan to bring latest type fighter planes "F-15" into south Korea under the name of "test flight."

The commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and the commander of the U.S. 7th fleet crept into south Korea one after another to hold war confabs with the puppets. Synchronizing with this, the U.S. marines moved to south Korea from Okinawa to conduct a gun-firing exercise.

Inspired by this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, making bellicose utterances about "anti-communism" and "destruction at the initial stage of war," are driving out the puppet army, "homeland defence reserve forces" and "civil defence corps" almost every day for war exercises.

On the other hand the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique induced in the first 9 months of this year 2,600 million dollars of monopoly capital of foreign aggressors, 2.6 times the figure in the same period of past year.

Commercial loans, private monopoly capital, amount to 1,126 million dollars and financial loans, state monopoly capital, 1,046 million dollars.

In order to make up a drain on foreign exchange of the treasury, the scoundrels introduced 126 million dollars under the name of the so-called "cash loans" and "commodity loans."

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